

OPP

the East, and was well known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*
OPPIDAN. *n. f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsmen; an inhabitant of a town.
TO OPPUGNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppugnare*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.
 The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest utterer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppugnated* all his patrimony, to give large donations to other men. *Bacon.*
 Ferdinand merchaned at this time with France, for the restoring Rouffillon and Perpignan, *oppugnated* to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
TO OPPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppile*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.
OPPIATION. *n. f.* [*oppiation*, Fr. from *oppile*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.
 The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppiations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*
OPPIATIVE. *adj.* [*oppiative*, Fr.] Obstructive.
OPPLET. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.
OPPO'NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.
 Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
 It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
 That joy, still fought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*
OPPO'NENT. *n. f.* [*opponens*, Lat.]
 1. Antagonist; adversary.
 2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.
 Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*
 How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More.*
OPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.
 There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*
 Will lift us up in spite of fate,
 Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
 Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
 And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
 Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.
 Consider'd every creature, which of all
 Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found
 The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*
OPPORTUNELY. *adv.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.
 He was resolved to chafe a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate to *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 This experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*
OPPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*opportunitas*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.
 A wife man will make more *opportunities* than he finds.
 Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight but free for exercise. *Bacon, Essay 53.*
Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
 Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.
 Accur'd opportunity!
 That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires
 To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
 Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*
 Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise,
 Yet length still loses *opportunities*.
 Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Asterh.*
 All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO OPPOSE. *v. a.* [*opponere*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]
 1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.
 There's no bottom, none
 In my voluptuousness: and my desire
 All continent impediments would o'erbear,
 That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.
 If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*
 3. To place as an obstacle.
 Since he stands obdurate,
 And that no lawful means can carry me

OPP

Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*.
 My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
 I thro' the seas puri'd their evil'd race,
 Engag'd the heav'n's, *oppos'd* the stormy main;
 But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*
 4. To place in front.
 Her grace sat down
 In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
 The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*
TO OPPOSE. *v. n.*
 1. To act adversely.
 A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
 To his great master. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 He practis'd to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*
 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.
OPPOSELESS. *adj.* [*oppositus*, Fr.] Irrefutable; not to be *opposed*.
 I could bear it longer, and not fall
 To quarrel with your great *opposite* will. *Shakespeare.*
OPPOSER. *n. f.* [*oppositus*, Fr.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.
 Now the fair goddess fortune
 Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
 Misguide thy *opposers* swords: bold gentleman!
 Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glouce.*
 I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*
 A hardy modern chief,
 A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*
OPPOSITE. *adj.* [*oppositus*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]
 1. Placed in front; facing each other.
 To th' other five,
 Their planetary motions and aspects,
 In sextile, square, trine and *opposite*.
 Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
 2. Adverse; repugnant.
 Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryd.*
 This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Roger.*
 3. Contrary.
 In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
 Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*
OPPOSITE. *n. f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.
 To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*
 He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
 The knight whom fate or happy chance
 Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
 From out the bars to force his *opposite*.
 The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
OPPOSITELY. *adv.* [*oppositus*, Fr.]
 1. In such a situation as to face each other.
 The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Mus.*
 2. Adversely.
 I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
 And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
 Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May's Virgil.*
OPPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [*oppositus*, Fr.] The state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*oppositio*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]
 1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
 2. Hostile resistance.
 He
 Cry'd oh! and mounted; found no *opposition*
 From what he look'd for should oppose. *Shakespeare.*
 Virtue which breaks thro' all *opposition*,
 And all temptation can remove,
 Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*
 He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
 3. Contrariety of affection.
 They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure

OPP

sure the laws of God not by their intrinsical goodness, but by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
 4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
 5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.
 The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, fith otherwise they are but in shew *opposite*, and not in truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
 Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to enter into probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*
TO OPRESS. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.]
 1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.
 Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer. l. 33.*
 Alas! a mortal load *oppress* of those
 Whom fate has moisted with a weight of woes. *Pope.*
 2. To overpower; to subdue.
 We're not ourselves,
 When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
 To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 In blazing height of noon,
 The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomf.*
OPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*oppressio*, Fr. from *oppressus*.]
 1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 2. The state of being oppressed; misery.
 Famine is in thy cheeks;
 Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
 Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*
 Caesar himself has work, and our *oppression*
 Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 3. Hardship; calamity.
 We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addis. Spectator.*
 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body.
 Drouthness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
OPPRESSIVE. *adj.* [*oppressus*, Fr.]
 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.
 2. Heavy; overwhelming.
 Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
 And help me to support that feeble frame,
 That nodding totters with *oppressive* wee,
 And sinks beneath its load. *Rosset's Jane Shore.*
OPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [*oppressor*, Fr. from *oppressus*.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.
 I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
 The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*
 The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage,
 Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*
 Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*
OPPROBRIOUS. *adj.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.
 Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
 I will not here defile
 My unstrain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*
 Solomon he led by fraud to build
 His temple right against the temple of God,
 On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
 They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 137.
OPPROBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachfully; scurrilously.
 Think you, this little prating York
 Was not incited by his subtle mother,
 To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
OPPROBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
TO OPPUGN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.
 For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker's Pref.*
 They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clar.*
 If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
 And virtue inious ways can prove,
 What cannot he confide to do
 That brings both love and virtue too? *Hud. p. i.*
 The ingredients reclude *oppiations*, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*
OPPU'GNANCY. *n. f.* [*oppugnatio*, Lat.] Opposition.
 Take but degree away, untune that string,
 And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
 In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

OR

OPPU'GNER. *n. f.* [*oppugnatio*, Lat.] One who opposes or attacks.
 The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauteleously esteemed the great *oppugnors* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*
OPSI'MATHY. *n. f.* [*opsimathia*, Lat.] Late education; late erudition.
OPSONATION. *n. f.* [*opsonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying provisions.
OPTABLE. *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.
OPTATIVE. *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [*In grammar.*]
 The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*
OPTICAL. *n. f.* [*opticus*, Lat.] Relating to the science of optics.
 It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*
OPTICIAN. *n. f.* [*opticus*, Lat.] One skilled in opticks.
OPTICK. *adj.* [*opticus*, Lat.]
 1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.
 May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newt. Opt.*
 2. Relating to the science of vision.
 Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, according to the distance. *Wotton's Architecture.*
OPTICK. *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.
 Can any thing escape the peripicacy of those eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*
 Our corporeal eyes we find
 Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*
 You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
 Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
 And quickly cold indiff'rence will ensue,
 When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*
 Why has not man a microscopick eye?
 For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
 Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
 T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope.*
OPTICK. *n. f.* [*opticus*, Lat.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.
 No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.*
 Those who desire satisfaction in the appearance, must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
OPTIMACY. *n. f.* [*optimatus*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.
 In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*
OPTIMITY. *n. f.* [*optimus*, Lat.] The state of being best.
OPTION. *n. f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election.
 Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*
 Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smallbridge's Sermon.*
OPULENCE. *n. f.* [*opulencia*, Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.
 It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*
 After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*
 He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority. *Atterbury.*
 There in full *opulency* a banker dwelt,
 Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
 His side board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
 And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*
OPULENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.
 He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quartel. *Bacon.*
 To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wife man think that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship. *South's Sermons.*
OPULENTLY. *adv.* [*opulenter*, Fr.] Richly; with splendor.
OR. *conjunct.* [*or*, Saxon.]
 1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
 Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed